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Sipula can offer liberal allowances on clubs that are traded in because he has developed several sources that take used clubs off his hands. This, and the fact that the Ottawa pro always has carried such a large inventory that he can supply the customer from stock without having to go through the ordeal of sending a special order to the manufacturer, are, Mike feels, the secrets of his success as a merchandiser. Sipula is particularly adverse to having golfers wait for from three to four days to as long as two weeks to get items that have to be ordered. "Too many sales go out the window when that happens," he says.

Near Year-Around Play

As for the length of the season at Pine Hills, there is no set pattern as to when it begins or ends. Ottawa is only a few miles south of Chicago but it isn't uncommon for tournaments and golf outings to be staged there anytime from November through February. A Jan. 1 tournament is an established event, for example. There are perhaps 20 or 30 good golfing days during the winter months, even at this northerly latitude, and Sipula usually has everything in readiness for the surprisingly large number of golfers who want to play

at this time. Keeping the course available practically around the calendar has, in Mike's estimation, done a lot in bringing Pine Hills a large following during what is generally accepted as the regular season.

If you have any illusions about the pro-owner operation of a 9-hole course being a nice, comfortable affair where a fellow makes money while working out in the open, Mike Sipula probably will dispel them. But at the same time he'll point out that a fellow could do a lot worse in spite of the responsibilities and long hours. That's what has kept him at Pine Hills all these years.

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The rate for lead arsenate should be in the range of 5 to 7 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. spring and fall. The seeding rate need not exceed 1 lb. of bentgrass seed per 1,000 sq. ft. at any time. Cross aerifying followed by thorough spiking is advisable before seeding. Enough nitrogen should be used to maintain a vigorous growth without causing grass to be tender and lush.

Clamor for a complete water system in places of severe drought is understandable. Frequently important details about the de-

sign and operation of the system, and about maintenance problems associated with the use of water, are overlooked. The first necessity is an assured supply of water in an amount that will be adequate to carry the turf through a period of severe drought. Reliance upon the city water supply for all the club's requirement is dangerous and may be disastrous. The city or water company may place restrictions at a time when water is needed most. The wisdom of installing a well designed system which will give uniform coverage with a minimum amount of labor is obvious. The system should be capable of delivering enough water so the course can be watered reasonably quick. That is no reason for overwatering. Too much water is bad for the grass and encourages weeds and clover. Scrutiny of the turf and soil conditions should be a part of the preliminary water survey. Where the existing grass is not the right kind for watered fairways, other grasses should be introduced. The maintenance budget must be adequate to pay for the water and its application, besides additional mowing and increased use of fertilizer.

Bent for Fairways

In northern regions where cool season grasses are the only dependable ones, bentgrasses form the backbone of permanent turf on watered fairways. Quaker Ridge (N. Y.), Hollywood (N. J.), and Saucon Valley (Pa.), are good examples. Some years ago these clubs renovated with sodium arsenite and reseeded with bentgrass seed. Under skillful management the bentgrasses eventually overpowered poa annua. The change paid off this year. Fairways came through the summer with a minimum amount of water. Club members were proud of the fairways and satisfied with the playing condition of the turf.

The fairways on the new nine holes at Seaview now in play were seeded to a 50-50 mixture of Merion bluegrass and K-31 fescue. The seeding rate for each was about 40 pounds per acre. Ordinarily when Alta or K-31 fescue is seeded with other grasses it is impossible to get a smooth even cut with a reel type mower. The Merion seems to hold the K-31 erect so it can be cut clean. This combination was tested in a plot for four years, so Warren Bidwell had field experience to justify his faith in the combination. These fairways are watered sparingly. They will be worth watching. If the combination succeeds at Seaview, it might be a good one for unwatered courses.

Kentucky bluegrass and fescue continue to predominate on unwatered northern fairways, but may give way to Merion bluegrass alone or in combination with Kentucky bluegrass or K-31 fescue, especially if the current moderate price of Merion continues.

Revolution in U-3

A revolutionary change in fairway turf may be in the making in the region across from

Washington and Philadelphia to Kansas City. Some of the clubs in that belt are introducing Bermudagrass into the fairways. It is mostly vegetatively planted U-3. Westwood at St. Louis has converted all 18 fairways to U-3 Bermuda grass. The turf was singularly free of crabgrass and goosegrass this season, in contrast to heavy infestations on some courses. Old Warson, Algonquin, Norwood Hills, and other St. Louis clubs are turning to Bermudagrass fairways.

Bermuda turf on an approach at Glen Echo in St. Louis is exceptionally good. It was planted by Bob Foulis more than 20 years ago and has survived winters ever since. This suggests that once Bermuda becomes well established in that area it has a good chance of survival.

Bermudagrass is being introduced into fairways in Kansas City, Louisville, Washington, and Philadelphia. In the western area the Bermuda is machine planted in rows approximately 18 ins. apart. In the East some clubs use 2 to 4-in. plugs, others use the Ryan Power Sod cutter attachments. It cuts a narrow slice of turf. In practice, the slice of Bermuda from the nursery is cut into 12 to 14-in. pieces. They are inserted at 2 to 3-ft. intervals into similar strips cut across the fairway.

Less Fluff and Thatch

Several clubs in Washington, D. C. express a preference for common type Bermuda grass from seed. They claim there is less fluff and thatch in the resulting turf. Instead of seeding, they get their planting stick from patches of native Bermudagrass on the property.

Blue Hills in Kansas City seeded the approach on the first fairway with hulled, pre-germinated Bermudagrass seed in late May. There was good cover by early July. The area was cross-aerified and cross-discd enough times to prepare a seedbed. Fertilizer was then applied. The seed was mixed with two to three times its volume of Vermiculite and kept damp at a temperature of 70 deg. F for 4 to 5 days before seeding.

Winter Survival

Failure to survive the first winter is the common objection to the use of Bermuda seed. Blue Hills intend to let the seeded Bermuda develop 1½ to 2 ins. of growth this fall to check loss of soil moisture by direct evaporation. The fairways will be watered heavily just before winter. They plan to start watering early in the spring if the season is dry and windy.

One objection commonly raised to the use of Bermudagrass is the possibility of invasion into the bent greens. It seems to be less serious than in Texas and Oklahoma because invasion so far has been confined to surface runners. In Washington, D. C., they are cut back periodically. Danner at Richland CC in Nashville has used the Ryan edger very successfully. It cuts around the edge of the green once a week, and the severed Bermuda stems are swept off the green.

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(Continued from page 69)

too, but they maintain good playing turf and recover quickly when rains come. This represents the wisdom of maintaining high fertility levels to produce good turf and utilize water more efficiently. In many cases, fertilizer has been a "good substitute for water." In Texas, underfed Bermuda required 12 ins. of water to grow enough grass to make one ton of dry hay. When this same grass was fertilized with 600 lbs. of nitrogen to the acre it produced a ton of hay with only a little more than 3 ins. of water.

These gems of research data should be spread far and wide, so that overzealous committees, thinking that a water system is the "answer to all problems" may realize that, watered or unwatered, the first principle of growing good turf is adequate fertilization.

The turf plots at Rhode Island University were squarely hit by the drought and they provided magnificent comparisons of various grasses variously fertilized. When the results are in, and are published, they should make "required reading" for everyone in the turfgrass profession. Merion bluegrass stood head and shoulders above all other lawn and fairway grasses when adequately fertilized. Under starvation conditions, it

produced ordinary weedy turf. Tall fescue performed well under drought conditions where it was well fed. Red fescue suffered severely over a wide range of fertility levels.

Urea-Forms Scrutinized

Ever since K. G. Clark and associates at Beltsville, Md., proved that urea and formaldehyde could be combined to produce solid materials with high agricultural value as an organic nitrogen fertilizer, there has been increased interest in the materials being manufactured and marketed. Experiment Stations have sought to determine their value for various uses, including turf. So far, their practicability on turf has been proved and demonstrated with only minor reservations. Here are some of the reservations:

A single application does not necessarily last a full season on putting green turf. Two or more "split applications" appear to be more practical. On tees and fairways and lawns single treatments have been adequate.

Excessive rates of application can and do cause injury even though the material does not actually "burn" the grass. Applied in "smothering doses," the material has a desiccating effect, which looks like "burn." Not all soils have the capacity properly to nitrify Urea-forms at the first application, especially sandy soils where inorganic fertilizers have been used constantly.

Each Urea-form material is different from

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others and is capable of producing different results on turf. It is a source of nitrogen entirely different from any other.

These are some of the features of Urea-form which make it the most significant development in fertilizers technology in the past decade:

- Leaching is reduced to a bare minimum.
- Frequency of application is greatly reduced.
- Less space is needed for storing.
- Less labor is required for handling.
- Material is dry and free-flowing.

Fertilizer Mixtures with UF

1957 marked a sharp increase in the use of complete fertilizers which derived part or all of the nitrogen from solid Urea-forms. The May, 1957, issue of *Golf Course Reporter* carried the first report of its kind, based on the work of Mruk, Wisniewski and De France at the University of Rhode Island. Results indicate that these fertilizers "tailored to turf" are practical and sound.

Fertilizer usage on turf is increasing with continued education and emphasis on weed control and drought resistance through fertilization as well as wide publicity on the size of the turfgrass industry. Grau and O'Donnell, before the American Chemical Society in New York in September, said if all turf in the U.S. received the modest rate of 100 lbs. of nitrogen per acre, it would take 7 million tons of a 10-5-5 fertilizer to do the job. Some turfgrass areas consistently receive many times this amount, some over 1,000 lbs. of nitrogen per acre per year. The new inter-state highway program alone is expected to consume half a million tons of fertilizers just for planting slopes and raw areas.

Choice of Grasses

When the question comes to me like this: "What grass would you recommend for my new area?" my first impulse is to ask in return: "How are you going to manage it?" It has been said before, and we will say it again, better to plant a mediocre grass and manage it well than to spend the money for an improved grass and handle it poorly.

Many new greens are being built all over the country and many old ones are being rebuilt. The choice of the grass to plant is a mighty important decision. It is my conviction that greens should be built and planted to produce results with minimum irrigation and maximum fertilization. Water shortages must be reckoned with sooner or later. There is no foreseeable shortage of fertilizers.

Penncross creeping bent seed is desirable for new and rebuilt greens for several reasons. Seed is plentiful and reasonable in price. A recent quotation was in the vicinity of \$6 a pound. It is economical, since only one lb. to 1,000 sq. ft. is needed at seeding time. It "adapts itself" to a wide range of management procedures, soils and climates. The broad gene base of the grass (three good

parents) fits it to various environments. It covers the entire range of bentgrass adaptation.

We do not mean to imply that the excellent existing greens of Washington, Co-hansey, Arlington, Congressional, Toronto, Pennlu, Old Orchard, Seaside, Velvet and all the rest should be scrapped — far from it! What we see coming is an increasing difficulty in obtaining good stolons of all the named varieties, plus an increasing cost of planting and maintaining them. Ed Geary, laughs every time I tell him that we are not recommending Seaside bent for putting greens. Every time we say this in print he tells us that he sells more Seaside than ever before. Seriously, though, Penncross is out-performing Seaside on every count.

Bermudagrass greens are changing complexion at a rapid rate. The introduction of soil sterilants have given great impetus to changing over to better grasses. Many old greens are being re-contoured and provided with better drainage. Bermudagrass requires good drainage, just as bentgrasses do.

Tifgreen (328) is being planted on many new greens over a wide area. Two features are liked universally: rapid initial coverage and good color. This is in addition to good medium texture. But not every planting is being managed according to the specific requirements of that particular grass. This brings on disappointments which are in no way the fault of the grass. This will happen with every new grass until management requirements are known and publicized as a part of the initial sale of the grass.

Bayshore (Gene Tift) strain has many supporters. Houston CC is covered solidly with this grass. It has performed well in tests at the University of Florida.

Everglades 1 performs differently than all the others and is preferred by some, particularly in So. Florida. This grass received a great deal of discussion at the recent Florida Turfgrass conference.

Ugandagrass is growing in favor where it has been managed according to its requirements. In its favor are finest texture (looks and putts like bent), rapid coverage, ability to maintain good color and playing quality under minimum of irrigation (water once a week during a severe drought). There are no worries about disease. Fertilization is generous.

Seeded Bermuda greens rarely are heard of except in outdated specifications which someone forgot to change. Compared to the improved strains, seeded Bermuda is lacking in quality.

Sand greens steadily are being converted to grass. Minimum irrigation and maximum fertilization appeal to low-budget courses which ask for grasses that "can take it." At Davis, Calif., heavily fertilized Bermuda remained green and playable for 100 days without irrigation in daily temperatures of 100°F.

Tees today are receiving as much attention

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as greens used to get. With improved Bermudas, Merion bluegrass and better bents, we have better tees than ever. Two factors help in a large measure: less irrigation and heavier feeding. Tees of large size are of great benefit in rotating play to permit recovery. Teeing areas practically equal putting areas in size at many courses. When the turf on a tee is unsatisfactory, it is a fairly simple matter to strip the old sod with a power sod cutter, re-work the seedbed with additions of soil amendments and fertilizer and lay new, mature sod of improved grasses taken from the nursery.

This leads directly into the subject of the sod nursery. We find that too many courses have no nursery at all on which to make necessary mistakes. A rule of thumb on many courses is to have enough putting green sod to replace one full green at any time and enough tee sod to replace two tees. In addition to this, there should be ample areas for testing of new materials, new tools, new chemicals, new fertilizers and getting new men acquainted with turf.

On fairways, the need for devices to remove clippings is becoming more acute. Many drought-damaged fairways are being renovated and planted to improved strains of grasses. In the bluegrass area Merion bluegrass, along with improved fescues, is becoming more popular on new fairways and on renovated fairways. In the south, some of the improved strains of Bermudagrass,

such as Ormond and Everglades and Gene Tift, and in the central part of the country, Uganda, are being planted on fairways. These disease resistant strains produce relatively more clippings because they are not thinned by disease periodically.

With longer lasting fertilizers and a relatively higher level of fertility, and with more disease resistant strains, fairways are going to be clogged with clippings that will have no place to go. Paul Weiss called this to our attention many times on bent fairways that were so thick and dense the clippings could not enter the turf. Finally, the blowup had to come and in a particularly severe period of high temperature and humidity, many bent fairways simply exploded.

Suggests Study of Conservation

Another factor that is contributing to the accumulation of clippings on fairways is the high degree of control that is being exercised on the insects that normally would eat a large part of the grass that was produced.

Still on the subject of fairways, it is our contention that the supts' associations might well devote a portion of their time to discussing ways and means of conserving water on the course and how to grow the best possible turf with the least amount of water.

The Noer-Grau Roundup articles will be concluded in January GOLFDOM.

Swinging Around Golf

(Continued from page 36)

Horton Smith, Detroit GC pro and former pres. PGA recovering after having right lung removed at Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn. . . . Horton had attack during Michigan Open and after examination by Detroit MDs was sent to Mayos to play safe . . . Horton may attend PGA convention at Long Beach . . . Duke university new 18 at Durham, N.C., designed by Robert Trent Jones, officially opened Sept. 23 . . . Dumpy Hagler, former line coach, is mgr. . . . George Calderwood Memorial invitation open tournament played Sept. 12 by large pro and amateur field at South Hills CC, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Members of Ridgewood CC, Danbury, Conn., give big dinner Oct. 5 to George Ferrier, retiring after 35 years as pro at the club . . . Personal and newspaper testimonials to the competent and gracious George certainly show that he is rated as one of the first citizens of Danbury. Photographs of early Spokane and other features accenting the "senior" theme made the souvenir program of the First National Senior Open, staged by the Spokane Athletic Round Table last August, a mighty clever and interesting publication.

Leo Fraser, pres., Atlantic City CC, got such a fine field for the Atlantic City Seniors' Open, the affair is pretty sure to become an annual event . . . Leo, a very bright businessman, asked in entry blank if the contestant wanted a golf car.

Colorado section of PGA has been formed in same territory formerly in the PGA's Rocky Mountain section.

Colorado, eastern Wyoming and part of New Mexico are in the new section which has as its first president, Noble E. Chalfant, Denver CC. Sec. is Joseph Moniz, Green Gables CC, Edgewater, Colo.

Wm. McBride, veteran supt. of Nashua (N.H.) CC is retiring and Chmn. Elie J. Labombarde is looking for a successor to Bill who has done a great job at the club . . . We goofed in printing that Ben Toski, instead of Bob, will be the pro at the new King's Bay CC south of Miami . . . All those Toski brothers are fine men and know their jobs . . . Let us tell you that Bob is one of the best teachers of the playing stars.

Everett Leonard, longtime pro at Butte des

Lot of changes in club management lineup . . . Among them: Erich Kruger from Olympic Club to Burlingame CC (both in San Francisco dist.) and John Halkett from Burlingame to Olympic . . . Hugh Watkins from Pine Bluff (Ark.) CC to St. Joseph (Mo.) CC succeeding Robert L. Thompson who has gone to Kansas City (Mo.) Carriage Club . . . George Richon now mgr., Wilshire CC, Los Angeles . . . Kenneth A. Ralph from Edina (Minn.) CC to Sundown CC, Scottsdale, Ariz. . . . Robert F. Thuris from Zanesville (O.) CC to Shawnee CC, Lima, O.

Morts GC, Appleton, Wis., named Wisconsin's "Pro of the Year." . . . Jay Novak, son of Joe, Bel Air pro and former PGA pres., won golf championship from field of 120 at Fitzsimons Hospital course, Denver, Colo. . . . Jay, a specialist at Fitzsimons, won the final, 10 and 8 . . . He was on the UCLA golf team in 1951-54.

Illness of Dr. Boswell, director of Mississippi State Tuberculosis hospital, near Magee, Miss., imperils continuance of Magee 9-hole course which the Doctor had built and over which he presided for the benefit of the community and hospital patients and staff . . . Alex McKay building second 9 of Maryville (Tenn.) CC to plans of Wm. Langford . . . McKay also building Abingdon (Va.) CC.

US Ryder Cup team captained by Jack Burke beat 10-man team of pros captained by Sam Snead, 9½ to 5½, in \$12,000 event at Wanakah CC, Buffalo dist. . . . Ryder team won 4 of the 5 foursome matches, Jay Hebert and Al Bessellink defeating Dick Mayer and Ed Furgol, 2 up, in the only Scotch foursome match the challengers won . . . Kroll, Finsterwald, Ford, Furgol and Wall of the Ryder team won singles.

Shell Chemical Corp., Agricultural Chemical Sales div., sponsored "Nematology Workshop" in St. Louis Oct. 9 and 10 at which experts from universities and experiment stations talked on nematode pest control.

The All-Star golf series that Miller's High Life beer and Wildroot hair tonic are sponsoring on ABC-TV Sat. afternoons for 26 weeks meant \$7500 and expenses to Lloyd Mangrum for 4 days of competition before the cameras . . . Total prize money was \$78,000 . . . Series is interesting and should draw well . . . Very well photographed . . . Comment from an instruction angle by an expert would have extended the pictures' appeal to golfers and potential golfers and showed people how to watch a tournament.

Forest (Miss.) CC 9-hole course designed by Sonny Guy, Jackson, Miss., now in play . . . John Boutwell is pres. . . . Channing Floyd of Kingsboro GC, Gloversville, N.Y., hailed for his 50 years in pro golf by page feature story in Gloversville Leader-Herald . . . "Our Collaborator," publication of Northeastern (N.Y.) GCSA, edited by Jack Gormley, observes "the trend is back to some top-dressing."

Chicago dist. supts, who looked over Point O' Woods CC near Benton Harbor, Mich., recently, impressed by Robert Trent Jones design and great natural beauty of course . . . Fairways were seeded in late Sept. and greens early in Oct. and break in winter weather should have course ready by mid-July, 1958, proposed opening time . . . \$800,000 going into building of Point O' Woods, according to Dick Merrell and C. E. Blake, who have done a lot of sweating to get the course launched . . . Ted Woehrle is supt. of the new Benton Harbor course.

Harold Baldwin host to 34 members of Georgia Turf Assn. meeting at Atlanta General Depot GC, Forest Park, Ga., Sept. 24 . . . Bob Billett of O. E. Linck Co. talked on DSMA chemicals use and tests run at Capital City Club . . . Ray Jenson of Southern Turf Nurseries spoke on 328 Bermuda seeding and showed slides . . . Jim Latham of USGA Green Section reported his observations on 328 Bermuda . . . Chick Adams of Adams Construction Co. reported on newly-planted greens at Cherokee CC . . . Next meeting Dec. 10.

James "Buster" Core, formerly asst. to Rip Arnold at Cherry Hills CC, Denver, has been named pro at new Meadow Hills CC, Denver . . . Meadow Hills clubhouse, golf range and pool now open . . . Course will open next year . . . Club is magnificently scenic location . . . Open new pool and complete clubhouse at new Rolling Hills CC, Wheatridge, Colo., in Rockies' shadow . . . Bobby Hold is pro . . . John Seavey, formerly asst. at Essex County (Mass.) CC and Mohawk CC, Schenectady, N. Y., now represents Stan Thompson Golf Club Co. and Etonic PGA shoes on Rocky Mountain beat.

At first meeting of newly formed Colorado section of PGA Noble Chalfont, Denver CC pro resigned as pres. of the charter group and was succeeded by Joe Moniz, Green Gables CC, Denver . . . Bob Veylupuk of Overland GC, Denver, is the new section's sec-treas.

Washington state golfers in big party to William Frew Steedman who, for 38 of his 50 years as a sports writer, has been covering golf for the Seattle Times . . . At the party a William F. Steedman trophy was introduced . . . It's first winners are Dale Lingebrink and Jerry Fehr, victors in the Washington State best ball . . . Bill and his wife Gretchen are two of the greatest . . . Bill continues to get around like a kid, write sparkling English and nose out the news.

Emil Evancho, pro-mgr., Fredericksburg (Va.) CC resigns to go to Jefferson-Lakeside course, Richmond, Va., as pro . . . Bronze tablet commemorating the 10 that Sam Snead took on Plum Hollow CC (Detroit) par 4 4th hole during 1957 Western Open, presented by Dawson Taylor, former member of Plum Hollow and now member of Detroit GC . . . Tablet is alongside 4th tee.

Mr. Scott Hood is new gentleman of distinction in golf . . . He was born at Lawrence hospital, Bronxville, N. Y., Sept. 1 . . . Daddy is Wilbur (Dutch) Hood of Claude Harmon's staff at Winged Foot and formerly with Leo Fraser at Atlantic City CC . . . Scott, Mama Nancy and Papa Dutch all doing well.

Dugan Aycock Lexington (N. C.) CC pro, for past 14 years pres., Carolinas PGA, has been named Carolinas' Pro of the Year and becomes eligible for the Bob Harlow memorial award given to the nation's No. 1 club pro of the year . . . Dugan was the fellow

(Continued on page 130)

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Oakwoods: 5 Years Later

(Continued from page 86)

The Oakwoods builders, though, made all their dollars work when it came to building a clubhouse. The main structure is 110 x 32 ft. with a wing, 50 x 32 ft. It houses clubhouse facilities, a small pro shop and the pro-supt's four-room living quarters. Constructed of cinder block on a cement slab, it is the brainchild of a local furniture designer who had the help of three or four members with an architectural flair. The contractor erected the structure on a cost plus basis, then cut his fee in half and took part of it in stock. Several local manufacturers donated the furniture and an appliance dealer outfitted the kitchen free of charge. All took legal tax deductions for doing so.

Members Bought Lockers

Floors in the clubhouse are covered with asphalt tile and those in the pro shop and locker rooms with rubber runners. Lockers were bought and given to the club by members who received five-years rent in payment. With these various contributions, it was possible to build and furnish the

handsome clubhouse complex for only \$30,000.

Greens at Oakwoods were originally planted to Bermuda, but this year Newell Baker experimented with C-1 and C-19 mixed bent stolons and had such wonderful results that all greens soon will be converted to this mixture. In the winter months, Seaside, Astoria and Highland bents have been substituted for the original rye and are a big improvement. Putting greens at Oakwoods are said to compare favorably with any in North Carolina.

The cost of establishing Oakwoods has been compiled by Baker as follows:

Property	\$11,000
Grading*	26,200
Water System	3,200
Equipment-Machinery	5,600
Labor	18,000
Clubhouse construction	30,000
Clubhouse water system	2,500
	\$96,500

* Includes seed, fertilizer, etc.

After five years, the Oakwoods club is not only debt free but is built on such a solid foundation that there is no need for any wide scale improvements. About the

with this handy
TOOL

No need for Green Chairmen or Golf Course Superintendents to continually shoulder the blame for greens having those ugly ball marks.

only contemplated major expenditure is for a swimming pool which probably will be built next year. Construction of the second 9 probably is three or more years away, but the land will be there with clear title when Oakwoods officials are ready to move. Since the club has around 160 members, about the same number with which it started, there is no pressing need for building any additions to the clubhouse. The course, into which most of the club funds have been poured since the initial outlay, is one of North Carolina's beauty spots and certainly doesn't offer any traffic problems with a membership of this size.

Judging by Newell Baker's handicap records, Oakwoods gets plenty of play, probably more than almost any club of comparable size in the country. About 135 of the 160 members play golf. Of this number, more than 40 players are grouped in the 4-12 handicap bracket.

Green Section to Meet Prior to USGA Session

At a meeting of the USGA Green Section held at Country Club of Brookline,

Sept. 12, during the National Amateur, tentative plans were made for a meeting of the Green Section the day prior to the USGA annual meeting in Chicago in Jan. 1958.

Green Section chmn., William C. Chapin, said that favorable comment on the Green Section meeting prior to the 1957, suggested that a similar meeting next year would bring more green chmn. and other club officials into discussions of course maintenance problems.

Allen Brown, Montclair (N.J.) GC official expressed the conviction that clubs would have to make more research into course maintenance costs and that this work might be brought into focus at the Chicago meeting. Paul Weiss, GCSA pres., agreed with the Brown statement concerning the urgency of maintenance cost studies.

Green Section committee members spent several hours at the University of Rhode Island turf plots, with Dr. J. A. DeFrance inspecting bentgrass putting green strains, Merion bluegrass mixture plots, herbicide tests for clover and crabgrass control and urea-formaldehyde experimental areas.

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